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OF  
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for further expansion and testing of the cognate method  
of teaching Dravidian languages

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**COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR:-**

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A  
COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR  
OF  
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## INTRODUCTION

A comparative study of the two leading Telugu dailies, Andhra Bhumi and Andhra Prabha, published from Secunderabad and Hyderabad, respectively is undertaken. The analysis is based on the index and text materials prepared from it. It is done under the N.C.T.R.P. Project, for the testing and further expansion of Cognate Method in the Department of Linguistics, University of Kerala Trivandrum.

The news paper dialect presents the news in a peculiar manner. The differences between the two papers are due to a variety of factors, regional caste, cultural social etc.

The advertisement language adopts loans from English and Sanskrit, enormously.

The observations are listed in the forthcoming pages:-

Comparison of AP & AB.		(General comparison)	
Content	AP	AB	Inference
Total no. of pages	6	8	Vijayavada
News items	3½	2½	Secunderabad
Advertisement	1½	5½	More Adv:
	+ 1 (N. )	(P.S.S. 40 P.A.A.)	
Vocabulary content % of Loans	6000	5600	Voc: content more in AP
Telugu	43.9	45.6	
Skt:	35.6	41.5	AP less sktized
English	10.6	8%	AP more English Loans



Frequency Count			
Most frequent			(r) Most frequent vo
Vowel	ɛ/		
Consonant	p/	s/	
	v/	/p/	

A comparative Phonology of the newspaper dialects: AP & AB  
Identification of the Graphemic units

1. Vowel:

In the news paper language of A.E. there are 12 graphemic units. But in /E we have 13 graphemic units

i, ii	u, uu
ee	o oo
ɛ	ɛɛ
ɛi	ɛu

r

[r̥] The vocalic / r̥ / is found in the newspaper dialect of AP. It is treated as a cluster of r + {<sup>u</sup><sub>i</sub>} or it is taken as a vowel.

Phonemic inventory

Length is Phonemic in Telugu and is represented as gemination of the same vowel.

Diphthongs / ɛi / & / ɛu / are treated as the clusters of two non identical vowels.

The phonemes set up are

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
mid		e	o
row		ɛ	





# Vowels

Vowels	AP	AB	
ɜ	ɛ	ɛ	
i	ɪ	ɪ	
u	ʊ	ʊ	
e	e	e	
o	o	o	
ɛə	ɛə	ɛə	
ɪɪ	ɪɪ	ɪɪ	
uu	uu	uu	
ee	ee	ee	
oo	oo	oo	
ɛɪ	ɛɪ	ɛɪ	
əʊ	əʊ	əʊ	

Vowels: 5 /ɪ, e, ɜ, o, u/

diphthongs /ɛɪ, əʊ /

∴ phonemic

## Consonants

There are 36 graphic units available in the newspaper language.

p b t d c j k g

ph bh th dh ṭh dh ch jh kh gh

m ( n̄ ) n ŋ ñ ñ

s š ʂ

l ɭ h ( ɦ )

r

v

y



The phonemes posited are only 33 consonants

n	h	t	d	ṭḍ	c	j	k	g	
ph	bh	th	dh	ṭh	ḍh	ch	jh	kh	gh

m	n	ṇ		
(f)	s	ṣ	ś	h
		l	ḷ	
		r		
v				y

(f) is represented by /ph/

There is a diagraph (ks) which is treated as clusters of /k/ & /s/

/h/ visarga represented by two dots ḥ is taken as allophone of fricative / h /

/ ṇ / Anubhāṣa is taken as homorganic nasal before respective stops. It is taken as allophone of / m /

The total phonemes from the graphemic analysis is 38.

stops nasals laterals flap fricative semivowel total

Telugu	20	3	2	1	4	2	32
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Consonants

Consonants	A. P.	AB.	
k	✓	✓	
kh	✓	✓	
g	✓	✓	
gh	✓	✓	
c	✓	✓	
ch	✓	✓	
j	✓	✓	
jh	✓	✓	
t	✓	✓	
tn	✓	✓	
d	✓	✓	
dh	✓	✓	
n	✓	✓	
t.	✓	✓	
tn.	✓		
d.	✓	✓	
dh.	✓	✓	
n.	✓	✓	
p	✓	✓	
ph	✓	✓	
b	✓	✓	
bh	✓	✓	
m	✓	✓	
y	✓	✓	
r	✓	✓	
l	✓	✓	
l.	✓	✓	
v	✓	✓	
s	✓	✓	
s.	✓	✓	
s.	✓	✓	
h	✓	✓	
(f)	✓	✓	



Note on the distribution of Phonemes

The vowels / i, e, a, u / can occur in all the 3 positions where as the vowel / o / has limited distribution in the final position.

The front vowel / i, e / have an on glide of / y / and back vowel / o, u / have an anglide of / u / in word initial position.

The consonants gh, jh, etc. are absent in AB. they are posited to fill the pattern sake. But all the consonants are present in AP & have a wider distribution.

/ s̄, s, ṣ. h / occurs initially medially final  
occurrence of these phonemes are seen only in loan words.

/ seels /	seals
/surees /	P.N.

The phonemes / n / / l / occurs only in the medial position in AB, where as their distribution is extended to the final position, in APP. The phoneme / m / has an allophone bilabial continuant / w /: anusvaara is also treated under phoneme / m /

The semi vowel / v / and / y / occur initially medially, and rarely in the final position.

The fricative /f/ is treated as a marginal phoneme. It is represented by /ph/ as there is no corresponding orthographic representation for the phoneme.





/ nɦəlitəm /	result
/ əpɦiisu /	office
/ əaɦ /	of

The vocalic r̥ (which is absent in /B) occurs word initially and along with clusters.

/r̥unə/	debt
/kr̥(u)pə/	

The word final occurrence of the phonemes are limited (shown in chart). All most all phonemes occur medially. Except /n/ /l/ et. other phonemes have word initial distribution.

A contrastive study of the word final consonants

Type	A.B.	A.P.	Inference
k	✓	✓	
c	✓	✓	
t	✓	✓	
t̥	✓	✓	
p	✓	✓	
j	✓	✓	
d̥	✓	✓	
d	✓	✓	
b	✓	✓	
ph	✓	✓	
m	✓	✓	
r	✓	✓	
l	✓	✓	
l̥	✗	✓	
v	✓	✓	
ə	✓	✓	
s̥	✓	✓	



s	✓	✓	
n	✓	✓	
ṇ	✓	✓	
ḡ	✗	✓	
21	19	21	

/ ṇ / the phoneme occurs in addition to the other consonants present in the cartoon paper

n.s. The distribution of these phonemes was limited in A.B. where as it is frequent in A.P.

#### A Contrastive study of phonemics of Telugu (AP & AB)

Content	A.B.	A.P.
<u>Vowels</u>		
i, e, a, u	Occur in the 3 position	Occur in the 5 position
Vowel o	limited distribution.	comparatively frequent
Phonemes /ṇ/, /ḡ/	occurs in the medial position	ṇ & ḡ occurs also in the final position eg. sool phoon
distribution of the phonemes	less frequent	more frequent
Phonemes occur in the final position	19 phonemes occur in the final position	20 phonemes - with wider distribution occurs in the final position.



long vowels	Except /ii/ other long vowels occur in the final position.	phoneme /ii/ occurs word finally in personal name
Distribution of phonemes	less distribution	wider distribution of phonemes
frequency	phoneme /s/ is the most frequent, then /n/ /v/ etc.	phoneme /l/ is the most frequent then /v/ /s/ etc.
	among vowel phonemes /a/ is the most frequent phoneme	vowel /a/ is the most frequent than the other phonemes.

Comparative analysis of the cluster patterns shows that 2 consonant clusters are the most frequent (in the initial medial and final position). Even 4 consonant clusters are seen in the data, but their occurrence is limited to the word medial positions.

The addition in the cluster pattern is due to the absorption of loans especially English loans. Most of the CC and CCC beginning and ending words are of loans. There is a great increase in the medial 2 consonant clusters (175/145) and also word final clusters.



Comparative Analysis of the cluster patterns  
of A.P. and A.B.

Types:	No.	A.P. %	No.	A.B. %
1. Word initial $C_1 C_n$	41	100	31	77.5
2. Word initial 3 CC	4	66.6	3	50
3. Word final 3 con	98.2	98.2	5	67.5
4. Word final $C_1 C_2$	46	92.8	20	71.5
5. Word medial $C_1 C_2$	172	88.6	145	82.8
6. medial 3 con	34	89.4	27	71.5





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A contrastive study of word initial 2 consonant  
(C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>) cluster.

Types C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	Andhra Bhumai	Andhra Prabha	Example
kr	✓	✓	krama
kl	✓	✓	klab
ks	✓	✓	ksiininer
gr	✓	✓	grama
gl	✓	✓	glasn
gy	x	✓	gyeranti
jñ	✓	✓	jñane
jy	✓	✓	jyooti
tr	✓	✓	treaphik
ty	✓	✓	tyuutooriyal
ty	x	✓	tyagam
phy	x	✓	phyareks.
py	✓	✓	pyales
śy	x	✓	nyuu
ty	x	✓	tvara
phl	x	✓	phluresantu
dr	✓	✓	dreevide
dv	✓	✓	dviipa
gv	✓	✓	gvaaliyar
by	✓	✓	byaank
vy	✓	✓	vyakti
pl	✓	✓	plaeetik



sk	✓	✓	stulu
st.	✓	✓	stānd
st	✓	✓	steend stiti
sv	✓	✓	svatantre
sp	✓	✓	spaspm
sn	✓	✓	sneehitulu
sth	✓	✓	sthaapana
vr	✓	✓	vrasina
sr	✓	✓	srii
hr	✓	✓	brhate ramane
phr	✓	✓	phreñe
dr	✓	✓	druvikaranam
hr	✓	✓	hudeye
pr	✓	✓	prente
sm	x		smerana
ky	✓	x	
dhv	✓	x	/dhvamsane
Total	42	33	40



A contrastive study of word final 2 consonant clusters

Types	A.B.	A.P.	Examples	
-nk	✓	✓	beenk	% in A.B. = 71.5 =====
-ng	x	✓	vrasing	
-ngh	x	✓		
-nd	✓	✓	band	
-ns	✓	✓	edvens	
-ne	✓	✓	phreñe	
-nt	✓	✓	dipeerment	
kt	✓	✓	proejkt	
pt	✓	✓	ilgipt	
lk	✓	✓	silk	
rk	✓	✓	wark	
st	✓	✓	noost	
rt	✓	✓	koort	
mp	x	✓	laemp	
dj	x	✓	leadj	
pht	x	✓	ginht	
ks	✓	✓	phaereks	
ts	✓	✓	dipeajits	
st	x	✓	phast	
rd	x	✓	riteird	



rc	✓	✓	maarc
rj	x	✓	crarj
rp	✓	✓	mrarp
rs	✓	✓	pikars
ls	✓	✓	seels
nd	✓	✓	rand
n̄j	✓	x	gaen̄j
rd̄	✓	x	goold̄
Total, 28	20	26	

## Word initial 3 consonant clusters

Ccc	A.B.	A.P.	Example
str	✓	✓	Strie
Spr	✓	✓	Spring
drv	✓	x	drvilkarana
skr	x	✓	skriin
str̄	x	✓	str̄it̄

4 Consonant cluster available

1. sʌnskritika (in A.B)
2. ekspress (in A.P.)

No 4 consonant cluster is available in the newspaper language.





## Constrastive study of Medial S consonants clusters

Tynes	A.B.	A.P.	Examples
ksc	✓	x	ekṣācāñji
mhl	✓	✓	aṣembli
ndr	✓	✓	keendram
ndhr	✓	✓	aandhra
ntr	✓	✓	mantri
ñkhy	✓	✓	sañkhya
mpr	✓	x	emprcer
rsn	✓	✓	aekarsana
str	✓	✓	reastre
str	✓	✓	śaastre
kst	✓	x	teksteel
rpr	x	✓	enterpris
rnm	✓	✓	gavernmeent
rky	x	✓	sarkyulecsan
rśv	✓	✓	naarsva
str	✓	✓	vistruti
str	x	✓	registreesan
spr	x	✓	nisprayoojanam
stm	x	✓	ceernestment
str	x	✓	aastreeliya
lst	✓	✓	railsteesan
nkl	x	✓	vanclistam
nst	✓	✓	vinsten
mks	✓	✓	kamksisten
msk	x	✓	samskarana
key	✓	✓	lekayam



ktr	✓	✓	elektricity
gbhr	x	✓	dighbhraanti
lst	x	✓	palstaen
str	x	x	measteru
nsp	✓	✓	insnekeru
nst	✓	✓	instityunt
msth	✓	✓	sawstha
ngl	✓	✓	ingliis
nty	✓	✓	entye
ksm		✓	leksmi
mbr	✓	✓	sambreme
stm	✓	✓	dipartment
ngs	✓	✓	sartings
nts	✓	✓	impliments
rts	✓	✓	parts
lms	✓	✓	philms
lms	x	✓	garalms
rks	x	✓	verks
mps	x	✓	lemps
kst	x	✓	phakst

## Contrastive study of word Medial 2 consonant clusters

Types	A.B.	A.P.	Example
nk	✓	✓	saayankealam
ng	✓	✓	anglikearam
nkh	✓	✓	sankh
nc	✓	✓	ancana
nj	✓	x	anjali
nt	✓	✓	entu
nd	✓	✓	pandu



nt	✓	✓	ente
nth	✓		
ndh	✓	✓	bendhem
mp	✓	✓	kempeny
ubh	✓	✓	atoraubhemu
mb	✓	✓	bombayyi
mh	✓	✓	simhem
nt	✓	✓	vasintan
nm	✓	✓	sanmanem
kk	✓	✓	akkada
cc	✓	✓	paceri
tt	✓	✓	ittiivela
tt	✓	✓	kotta
gg	✓	✓	daggaru
dd	✓	✓	reddi
dd	✓	✓	pedda
jj	✓	✓	ajji
pp	✓	✓	eppa
nn	✓	✓	enni
nn	✓	✓	enne
mm	✓	✓	baagemme
bb	✓	✓	subbareavu
vv	✓	✓	ivvadeaniki
yy	✓	✓	ayya
ii	✓	✓	cillara
ll	✓	✓	pallu
ss	✓	✓	ssam
jn	✓	✓	vijñanam



tm	✓	satma
tn	✓	prayatnamu
rn	✓	vernīncu
rm	✓	caruśala
sm	✓	krasmiiru
śh	✓	praśna
sn	✓	rgasmanṭugaa
ny	✓	punya
nv	✓	anvāsīnci
ns	✓	pensaṇ
ns	✓	ansa
my	✓	samyukta
ms	✓	śhimsa
ry	✓	krarya
rv	✓	puurna
rś	✓	predarśana
ly	✓	kalyaṇi
lr	✓	
lv	✓	railver
śy	✓	śavśyaka
śv	✓	śavastha
śr	✓	pariśrama
śc	✓	paścīma
sk	✓	tiraśkeristu
st	✓	pošta
st	✓	prestutem
sthā	✓	śasthaanam
sp	✓	inspekta
rk	✓	karkatēka
rg	✓	vargam









t <sub>1</sub>	✓	✓	koot <sub>1</sub>
bl	✓	✓	publik
lf	✓	✓	naelgone
rl	✓	✓	teirlu
rl	x	✓	nirleksyom
rv	x	✓	nirveed
rs	x	✓	narsing
rs	x	✓	kameersiyal
rh	✓	✓	arham
hm		✓	ahamed
md	✓	✓	nimdn
dy	x	✓	edyuukeesan
pt	x	✓	helikaapter
pt	x	✓	septema
dm	✓	✓	padma
mr	x	✓	samreat
ts	✓	✓	utsaahem
gl	x	✓	darglem
gn	✓	✓	riijnal
kn	x	✓	teknik
km	x	✓	rukmani
gp	x	✓	naegpuur
gr	✓	✓	egraham
jn	✓	✓	brajneev
tn	x	✓	patnem
ty	✓	✓	estya
dr	✓	✓	madraasu
sh	✓	✓	simham



ms	✓	✓	amsamu
pl	✓	✓	sunlai
phl		✓	riphlektar
t1	✓	✓	kootla
lp	✓	✓	svelpem
lt	✓	✓	veltu
lph		✓	velpheeri
gd		✓	vengdeanam
dgh	✓	✓	udghartana
dbh	x	✓	edbhutem
tc	x	✓	sateit
gj	x	✓	egjikijuutiva
sm	✓	✓	usmaaniya
sy	x	✓	drusyam
sn	x	✓	kandisner
sm	x	✓	asma
rt	✓	✓	muurti
rb		✓	nirbandam
rbh	x	✓	nirbhagya
tk	✓	✓	satkara
tr	✓	✓	matram
ddh	✓	✓	vruddhi
dy	✓	✓	udyooga
ln	✓	✓	tamilnadu
hy	✓	✓	beahya
hv	✓	✓	aahvaana
hn	✓	✓	madyaahna



sn	✓	✓	krusne
sy	✓	✓	rehasya
sr	✓	✓	sahasra
np	✓	✓	kānpūur
ny	✓	✓	anyasay
nr		✓	henri
nj	✓	✓	kalyānaji
dr	✓	✓	mudra
by	x	✓	rbhāsa
hr	x	✓	subramanya
hl	✓	✓	riṣablikan
mt	✓	x	muntarj
my	✓	✓	kamyuunistu
mr	x	✓	saraksana
vr	✓	✓	tiivra
śy	✓	✓	śaveśya
rs	✓	✓	varsa
rh	✓	✓	arha
pt	✓	✓	septembaru
pt	✓	✓	trupti
py	✓	✓	depyuuti
jv	✓	✓	ujvala
tv	✓	✓	satvara
rth	x	✓	prarthana
hd	✓	✓	śabda
ks	✓	✓	akksi - kosigin
ddh	x	✓	varḍdhi
sth	✓	✓	kenisth
sv	✓	✓	malleesvara -raavu
rn	✓	✓	karnataka
ps	✓	x	apsara





## Comparison of the Syllabic Structure

A comparison of the syllabic pattern of the two newspaper dialect shows that There are 19 types of mono syllabic words available in AP, and only 17 in A.P.

Out of the 21 types of initial syllable AP shows 20 and AB. 17. The additional types are due to the increase in loan words.

Only 6 types final syllable available in Andhra Bhummi, where 6 types available in AP.

A general inference is that, due to the absorption more loans. (especially English loans) the cluster patterns change considerably as a result the syllabic structure also varies. That is most of the cc, ecc ending and beginning words are English or Sanskrit loans.

### Comparison of syllabic pattern

Pattern	Mono syllable			Example
	AP	AB		
V	✓	✓	/r/	
VV	✓	✓	/ii/	this
VC	✓	+	/in/	in
VVC	✓	✓	/eem/	why
CVC	✓	✓	/jet/	jet
CVV	✓	✓	/ree/	to come
CVVC	✓	✗	/pein/	fine
CCVV	✓	✓	/srii/	Mr.
CCVC	✓	✗	/print/	print
CCGVVC	✓	✗	/skriin/	scene
CVCC	✓	✓	/philm/	films



VVCC	✓	✓	/pɑ:ts/	arts
CCCVCC	✓	✓	/sɪˈprɪŋ/	spring
CVCC	✓	✓	/helθ/	health
CCVCC	✓	✓	/ˈstænd/	stand
CCV	✓	✓	/tri/-	three
CCVV	✓	✓	/ˈstri/-	women
CCVVC	✓		/ˈtrʌnd/	P. name.

Syllable Pattern: Initial syllable

Pattern	AF	AD	/tɛ-ɪtə/-	Examples
Ve	✓	✓	/tɛ-ɪtə/-	
VCC	✓	✓	/ˈænt-ə/	that much
VCCC	✓	✓	/ɪnsp-ektər/	inspector
VVC	✓	✓	/ˈæləʊeɪnəl/	thinking
VVCC	✓	✓	/ˈɔ:rd-ər/	order
VVCCC	✓	✓	/ˈændr-ə/	andara
CVC	✓	✓	/ˈjɔ:lə-/	water
CVCC	✓	✓	/ˈsɪnt-əs-əm/	happy
CVCCC	✓	✓	/ˈtɛkst-əɪl/	textils
CVVC	✓	✓	/ˈni:ə-/	water
CVVCC	✓	✓	/ˈfɔ:rs-ən/	forcely
CVVCCC	✓	✓	/ˈrɛst-əm/	netio
CCVC	✓	✓	/ˈkrɪm-ɪn-əl/	criminal
CCVCC	✓	✓	/ˈkrɪs-ən/	PN
CCVVC	✓	✓	/ˈprɛb-əɪəm/-	
CCVVCC	✓	✓	/ˈstɛrt-ər/	starter
CCVVCCC				
CVCCCC				
CCCVCC				
CCCVCCC				
CCCVVC		✓		



Final syllable

Pattern	AP	AB	example
V	✓	✓	/tel-a/ head
VC	✓	✓	/edit-ar-/ editor
VCC	✓	✓	/proj-ekt/ project
VV	✓	✓	/radiy-oo-/ Radio
VVC	✓	✓	/anurang/ Name
VCC	✓	✓	
VVCC		✓	

Contrastive study of the syllabic pattern of Telugu

Types	A.P.	<del>AB</del>	A.B.	
monosyllabic	20	98%	13	62%
Initial syllable	23	100%	17	74%
final syllable	6		6	

Note

The above chart shows that AP has more types of syllabic patterns, (monosyllabic initial syllable etc.), in addition to the general types shared by other Dravidian languages. It can be assumed, as it is noted, the increase in the English loans, there is corresponding increase in the Ruster patterns. This will affect the



syllabic structure. Hence due to the absorption of Loan words, there is a considerable variation in the syllabic structure too. We have examples of 3 consonant clusters in the final position. The place names personal names etc: have foreign elements which will also influence the syllabic structure.

Hence there is a considerable differences in the syllabic structure of the initial syllable, final syllable and the extended syllables. Rare examples of penta and Hexox syllabic words are seen in the data.

( P.s. For the constreastive study only the types of syllable available in both the papers are taken into account)

Comperason of the Sandhi Rules

of

A.P. & A.B.

Types	AP	AB
1. <u>V + V</u>		
a. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e \end{bmatrix} + V \longrightarrow a + Y + V$	✓	✓
b. $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ u \end{bmatrix} + V \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ u \end{bmatrix} + V + v$	✓	✓
c. $\begin{bmatrix} u \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + V \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ u \end{bmatrix} + V + v$	✓	✓
<u>V + C</u>		
a. $V (Dem.) + C \dots V Dem + CC$	✓	✓









Position class[ NOUN MORPHOLOGY ]

0	2	3	4	5
S				Case markers
T	Derivative	E.N.	Plural	
E	Suffix		Suffix	1) Accusative
M				2) Dative
				3) Locative
				4) Genitive

E.N. Empty Markers

Comparative List of case markers

Types	Case markers	AP	AB
Accusative	nu ni	✓	✓
Sociative	too	✓	✓
Instrumental	Geetr/Cee	✓	✓
Dative	ku ki	✓	✓
Ablative	nundi	✓	✓
Comparison	kande/kanna	x ✓	✓ ✓
Genitive	e/i	✓	✓
Locative	loo/ne	✓	✓
Vocative	vv	✓	✓

Note



Comparison of post-position in AP & AB.

Types	Markers	AP	AB	Inference
Locative	loo	✓	✓	
Sociative	too	✓	✓	
Instrumental	cee/ceetr	✓	✓	
	vella	✓		
ablative	nunci/nundi	✓✓	✓✓	
	kuudra	✓	✓	
	veraku	✓	✓	
	pei	✓	✓	
	kri	✓	✓	
	pratu	✓	✓	
	sahe	✓		
	kanuka	✓	x	
	vale	✓	✓	
	toopratu	✓	✓	
	prtto	✓	x	
	koosam	✓	✓	
	keabetti	✓	x	

Comparison of the Morphological categories (Noun & verb) shows that, there are not much difference in the morphological categories. The position classes are the same.

More derivative suffixes are present in AP than in AB. Masculine suffix /du/ has a wider distribution in AP. The language of AB is less sanskritized than AP. Yet AP contains more derived nouns. Prefixes, and suffixes. The empty markers, have a wider distribution in AP.



while in AB the distribution very much limited.

The plural markers especially /llu/ also has a wider distribution in AP. All post-positions are present in AP with wider distribution.

The morphology of clitics did not show any variations except AP has more frequent distribution of these clitics.

### Position class

#### [=VERB MORPHOLOGY]

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
S						
T	Transitive	Causative	Tense		Personal	Verbals:
E		(Reflexive)	past		Marker	
			Non-past			
M			conditional	Mood		
			hortative		Prohibitive	
			Negative	R.P.	infinitive	
			Obligative			
			Past-participle			
			non-past			

→

4

4

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4



Position class with suffix

1	2	3	4	5	6
Transitive	Causative	Tense	Mood	Personl marker	verbalizer
<p>-ch-</p> <p>-nu-</p>	<p>-IMBU-</p> <p>Reflexive</p> <p>-kon-</p>	<p>1st - pa</p> <p>non-1st - tee</p> <p>conditionl</p> <p>1. tee</p> <p>2. inpa</p> <p>hortative -</p> <p>1. drem</p> <p>2. ii-</p> <p>Negative - p</p> <p>obligative - a:ll</p> <p>past participle -j</p> <p>non-past</p> <p>participle -uu</p>	<p>RP - p</p> <p>Prohibitive</p> <p>-ak-</p> <p>Infinitive</p> <p>-s-</p>	<p>Sg n</p> <p>nu - mu</p> <p>uv - ru</p> <p>du - ru</p> <p>.</p> <p>F. di - yi</p>	<p>al</p> <p>-</p> <p>-neu-</p>



Comparison of the Morphological categories  
(Verb Morphology)

Types	Markers	AB	AB
Transitive	pu cu mn	✓	✓
Reflexive	konu koo kon konn kunn ku koov	✓	✓
Causative	incu i ppincu vincu ippincu	✓ incincu	✓ rincu, gincu
<u>Tense</u>			
past	ra- in aa	✓	✓
non past	taa tun taa tun t t	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
durative	unn un	✓	✓
negative non past	a ak q	✓	✓
negative - past	leedu	✓	✓
imperative	-u- (sig) andi (pl)	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
negative imp	ak	✓	✓
hortative	daam daaram aai	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
obligative	vaali vaali valenu vvaali	✓	✓
Infinitive	a an	✓	✓
Adverb	ga atlu	✓	✓
verbal noun	dam tam ta	✓	✓



	30		
verbal participle	i	✓	✓
non past participle	uu	✓	✓
conditional	tee tee	✓	✓
	itec	✓	✓
concessive	inra	✓	✓
negative condition	pootec	✓	✓
relative participle	e	✓	✓
habitual RP	ee	✓	✓
negative RP	ee ani	✓	✓
gerundial	dam	✓	✓

Comparison of the Morphological Categories  
(Auxiliaries)

Categories	Markers	AT	AB
Auxiliaries			
operators	badu	✓	✓
	gala	✓	✓
	jeeyu	✓	✓
	boovu	✓	✓
	gaa	✓	✓
	veccu	✓	✓
	veccenu	✓	x
	veeyu	✓	x
	lee	✓	✓
	bet tu	✓	✓
	agu	✓	✓
	kuudadu	✓	✓
	vaddu	✓	✓
	leedu	✓	✓
	readu	✓	x



Regarding the verb morphology more grammatical categories are present in AP than AB. The negative forms of conditional past non past are not dealt with in AB.

Eg

imperative are rare in AB, whereas imperative (sig + Plural) are frequent (in advertisement)

More adverbial suffix & VP are seen in AP than AB. The adverbial suffix /atlu/ 'It seems' is very rare in AB, but it is commonly used in AP. The verbal noun marker is dam/tam but /tə/ is rare in AB, both forms are frequent in this paper (dam / tam are found in free variation) Subjunctive past (should have or might have usage is very common in AP. Direct speech are more in the letter to the editor and also direct speech is reported as such, in AP, where it is almost absent in AB. More compound verbs using the auxiliaries (operators and non operators) are seen in AP, whereas they are having limited distribution in AB. verb type "telusu konu cunnāmu" present continuous reflexive) is present in AP. It is not found in AB.

In the letters to the editor 'verb types 'aeśiñcevaḍanu' is seen (in AP) not found in AB.





## Analysis of Syntax

## Contrastive Study

Content	AT	AB
Word order	Flexible (highly)	flexible
sentence type	more simple sent	more complex and compound sent:
nominative Sn	frequent	frequent
Negative sentence	common	very rare
interrogative	less frequent	less frequent
quotative sentence	most frequent	most frequent
imperative sentence	more frequent (in adv )	rare
Active sentence	most frequent	most frequent
passive sentence	frequent	less frequent
debitative sentence	less frequent	less frequent
exclamatory "	common	very rare
transitive "	frequent	frequent
emphatic "	more common	less common
simple expansion	more expansion types	less types
multiple expansion	"	2 "
expansion of clitics	more expansion types	" "
hookers	word sentence hookers are more in No.	less in no:



Comparison of Expressions. V NES

Simple expression

Examples	Ap	AB	Types
1. jarapadaariki prayatminaar	✓	✓	Inf
2. tirig vacceru	✓	✓	VI
mellagaa nadicindi	✓	✓	Ad
ilaa annaar	✓	✓	C1
mantri annaar	✓	✓	S
vinjaapti ceestaru	✓	✓	CE
stani	✓	✓	C2
mantri too vaccina	✓	✓	C3
intiki velladu	✓	✓	C4
madraasu nuudivaccaru	✓	✓	C5
madraasiloo jarigindi	✓	✓	C7
keemaa kee	✓	✓	C8
vaani cee	✓	✓	C3 Inst
ceestuu annaar	✓	✓	Condi
severincedam jarigindi	✓	✓	V1V



Comparison of Extension: NOUN

Examples	Simple Extension		Types
	AP	AB	
predheeni Indiragandhi	✓	✓	N
ce pani	✓	✓	Pn
oka carce	✓	✓	Nu:B
cinna	✓	✓	Adj
ceela roojulu	✓	✓	C1
ceppinawata	✓	✓	CC
tana prakatana	✓	✓	Goc
diiniki evakrasam	✓	✓	DC
maha mandalam	✓	✓	Px
aidu roojulu	✓	✓	Nu
Adive pranalik	✓	✓	Nu:Adj
pranalikakkealam	✓	✓	CC
sarkho achyaksudu	✓	✓	C3

Concord Relationship

neenu	-	vaccamu	1st sing
niivu	-	vaccavu	II person sing
meenu	-	vaccamu	1st n. plural
miiru	-	vaccaru	IIInd n. plural
vadu	-	vaccadu	3rd n. M. sing.
adi	-	vaccindi	Nueter singl.
eame	-	vaccindi	Fem. singular
vaaru	-	vaccaru	IIIrd n. plural
avi	-	vaccayi	Natural plural



Note Singular subjects have singular predicates & plural subjects have a plural predicate. Concord rules are strictly observed AP than in AB. The 1st & 2nd person subjects are present in the news paper dialect of AP. Imperative singular and plural are also present in the news paper dialect

The syntactic categories of the 2 papers when compared it is noted that the word order is highly flexible in AP than in AB. The Expansion modes. Shows more types in AP. than in AB. Almost all the types of sentences are common & frequent in AP. than AB. Imperative sentences are more in AP than in AB. (dealt elaborately under sentences: word & sentence markers are more in AP. Reportive word 'ani' is not frequent in AP. The concord relationship is strict in both the papers. Even in Negative sentence the concord relations are seen. Indirect speech is more frequent in News paper language but direct speeches reported as such is seen in AP. Passive sentences are common in AP.

On the whole the syntax of AP is simpler than that of AB.

#### ANALYSIS OF PHRASE

##### A comparison of the %

Frequencies (types)	Andhra Prabha	Andhra.
CB Types	46.6 %	57.3
HC	10.2	15.6
CC	7.8	3.
RP	7.4	5.9
HB	3.2	3.3
Sub + Predicate	7.6	4.4
Others	16.8	11.5
<del>(include)</del> (include)	99.6	
Numeral + Noun	1.3	1.3
VP Types	1.8	1.1
Clitics	4.1	2.8
Adverbs	5.4	0.3





Infinitive			.04	0.4
English phrase			1.2	0.4
Co-ordinate			1.3	0.9
others			1.4	4.3

Comperison of the PHRASE DICTIONARY

Type	Category	AP	AB
Phrase	CB	✓	✓
	EC	✓	✓
	CC	✓	✓
	RP	✓	✓
	FB	✓	✓
	Sub+Predicate	✓	✓
	Numeral + N	✓	✓
	VF Types	✓	✓
	Clitics	✓	✓
	Adverbs	✓	✓
	Infinitives	✓	✓
	English Phrase	✓	✓
	Co-ordinate type	✓	✓

The chart which gives a comparative list of the phrase dictionary of AP & AB, whows notrble peculiarities.

Almost all the categories are present in both the Languages, but their % shows considerable differences. The order of frequencies is the same, CB type is the most frequent one. EC comes the next Hooker compound is more in AB than in AP. There is a total increase in the CC type (3/7.8) in Adura Prabha. In addition to this, clitic and adverbial phrase type is also increased considerably. Co-ordinate phrase types are dealth under constructions, yet % calculation shows difference (0.9-1.3-AP)

Subject + Predicate types are also increased, but they are treated under sentence types.



The English phrase types increased from (0.4-1.2) in AP.

In this respect the English phrase type ~~xxx~~ falls under 3 head

1. Partially digested
2. fully digested
3. fully transformed

In other words they can be divided into

1. partially transcribed
2. fully transcribed
3. partially transcribed
4. fully transcribed

Most of the phrases in AB are of partially transcribed or partially translated nature Eg. (yuvagena klab) But in AP almost all of the English phrases are of fully transcribed phrases with slight spelling changes (AB uses more English phrase types not only in advertisements, but also in news items.

English /ænd/ & /æph/ etc. are treated elaborately under construction types

#### Analysis of construction Types

##### Frequencies of Construction Types

	A.B. %		A.H. %	
Um - construction	94	32.8%	62	36
Collective construction	100	35%	45	42.5
Other types	91	32.2%	50	21.1
Total	285	100	177	100



Comparative Analysis of Construction Types

Types	AP	AB	Inference
Um construction	11	69	
Simple Co-or: constr:	18	16	
E <sub>1</sub> + HC, - co-ordi: Con:	7	3	
S <sub>1</sub> + S <sub>2</sub> + S <sub>n</sub> + case	5	8	
Numeral Construction	17	12	
Comparative "	5	6	
oppositional "	5	6	
emphatic "	15	6	
English and type "	30	5	
constative type "	54		
Collective Construction			
(a) kunda	17	8	
(b) modelaine	9	4	
(c) itare	3	3	
(d) mariyu	7	13	
(e) <del>ixxxx</del> evaine	8	3	
(f) topshe	17	11	
(g) dubitative	6	5	
(h) Refkexuve	8		
	285	177	
	=====	=====	



Analysis of Construction Types

Contents	A.P.	AB
1. am construction	Comparatively less frequent	more frequent
2. Collective "	more in Number	less No: of types
3. English Construction types.	more English construction using 'and' appli etc.	less no: of constructi
4. Numeral "	more frequent	less frequent
5. emphatic "	less frequent	more frequent
6. Construction types	are in frever- iation	no freveriation is available
7. Collective con- struction types	additional construction types are present	absent
8. appositional construction	more in numb- ber	less in number
9. comparative Con:	frequent. (freveriateen kanna/kente/	very rare in AB
10. dubitative cons:	also frequent	freequent
11. sentence um-Con:	less frequent	more frequent
12. um construction with madhy and narsparam)	more frequent	less frequent
13. Reportive Const:	less frequent	more frequent





Comparison of the construction types of the two news papers shows that, um construction type is the most frequent type of constructions. It is an interesting fact that um is that not marked explicitly. Simply co-ordinate Construction type is more in AP than in AB. The word *meriyu-sand* is in freevariation with *Meriyu* which is absent in AB.

Sentence um-construction is not as frequent in AP as in AB; since in AB most of the sentences are of complex or compound nature.

Verities of collective constructions are more in AP than in AB. Their distribution is also wider. Comparative constructions, emphatic constructions etc. are dealt under collective constructions.

The appositional construction, which is very rare in AB, is common in AP. The qualitative type of construction is less frequent (comparatively) in AP. Some of these constructions are treated under hooks, as they hook together words or sentences. Among collective constructions /*kuud?*/ - also, /*too*/ 'with' are the most frequent ones.

The frequency chart shows the differences. There are considerable differences in the English construction types /*and*/ and /*or*/ which are treated under abnormal construction types in AB. But it is very common in AP. Even the English article /*The*/ is transcribed as such in AP. All most all the construction types are transcribed as such (with slight spelling variations) in to Telugu. Influence of English construction type is more in AP, than in AB.

Thus AP has more English Construction types



Comparison of the Sentence Types

Types	AP	AB.
1. Subject + Predicate	252	170
2. Nominal predicate		
Sub (N) + Pre (N)	15	10
b Sub: (N) + Neg. Pred	25	15
C. - S + P (VB)	73	55
- S + P (N)	9	5
Other types		
Questions: types	5	5
Exclamatory	4	1
Predicate (Attr;)	4	4
Interrogative	5	5
Imperative	7	1
Hortative	2	2
Negative	25	5
Exclamatory	4	1
Affirmative	343	188
1st person	18	8
2nd person	7	2
3rd person	359	240



Comparison of the sentence types shows that in AP and AB subject + predicate type is the most frequent one.--Subject + predicate is also common in both the papers. Two or more sentence ending with a single subject and predicate is very common in AP, whereas single sentences are most frequent in AP. Even in Negative predicate the concord rule is strictly observed in Telugu.

There is a total increase of Negative sentence type and imperative sentences type. Which are very rare in AB, is seen in AP. The imperative plural is found commonly in advertisements. 1st person and 2nd persons, subjects which are rare in AB, is frequent in AP. Due to the presence of letters to the Editor the use of 1st person subject is more in AP.

In short, comparison of sentence reveals that AP has more simple sentences of all types of sentences are present in AP. (384)

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